1: Holmberg--17 (1941-42) 1950 Siriono
361

"No one person supervises the construction of a house. Before building one, a site is selected by general agreement. It must be near water and relatively free of underbrush but at the same time should contain a few sturdy trees to serve as upright supports or columns upon which to lash the frame. Care is taken to select a spot which contains no dead or rotten trees that may fall over during occupancy. However, trees are never cut down to clear a house site; rather, the house is built around them."

1: Holmberg--18 [6] (1941-42) 1950 Siriono
116, 343, 361

"Other types of buildings, such as cook houses, granaries, and club houses, are not built. A Siriono settlement consists of but a single hut, constructed in the manner described above."

1: Holmberg--30 (1941-42) 1950 Siriono
116, 312, 361

"There are plenty of rivers, lakes, and streams in the territory of the Siriono that contain a fresh supply of water the year around. Even when one is traveling through the bush during the height of the dry season one can usually find a water hole, a stream, or a brook from which to drink. Camp sites are always located near these spots. No wells are ever dug."

5: Radwan--293 T-3 (1928?) 1928 Siriono
116, 181, 342, 361, 621

The Sirionos are true forest Indians. In groups of about fifty, they lead a hidden life in the dark of the forest, shunning clearings and especially the grass plains, "Pampas." The entire group generally lives in a single hut of light structure. For perpendicular beams, trees are used most frequently. At a height of about two meters, cross beams are fastened with the help of creeping vines on which leaves of the motacu palm are leaned. On the edge of the forest path about 30 meters before and behind the hut, skulls of captured animals are impaled on a stake, sometimes ten one above the other.